

CLASS DAY DOINGS AT YALE

SCIENTIFIC AND ACADEMIC SCHOOLS HOLD EXERCISES.

Address on International Law by Former Secretary of State John W. Foster. Prof. Sedgwick speaks to Medical School seniors—List of Prizes Awarded.

NEW HAVEN, June 22.—Yale's class day exercises on Academics and the class were attended by hundreds. The weather was hot. The class exercises were held in the morning on Hillhouse avenue, near Armand Hall. The class exercises were read by D. D. Irwin, Henry D. Smith and Herbert H. Ramsay.

The Academic class day exercises took place this afternoon on the old campus. The seniors had a march around the campus first, led by a band. The class exercises were delivered by Joseph W. Murphy of Brooklyn and the class poem by Joseph H. Auchincloss of New York. The senior class history was read by Charles L. Watkins of Scranton, Pa.

At the law school exercises this afternoon the annual address to the seniors was delivered by the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State.

The chief part of the address was devoted to that branch of international practice in which the greatest advance has been made, the adjustment of controversies and disputes by arbitration. The United States from the beginning of its history has been a conspicuous advocate of this method, and has been a party to more than thirty treaties with various nations, the country with which we have most frequently resorted to arbitration being Great Britain, with which the last treaty was signed in 1905. The United States from the beginning of its history has been a conspicuous advocate of this method, and has been a party to more than thirty treaties with various nations, the country with which we have most frequently resorted to arbitration being Great Britain, with which the last treaty was signed in 1905.

The defect in the system of arbitration is the absence of a permanent tribunal to which the nations can appeal, he said. The establishment of such a tribunal is a realization at the last Hague conference, and Mr. Foster was hopeful that it would yet be established at no distant day. He contended that it was through such a permanent tribunal that the difficult question of the limitation of armaments might be accomplished. As the nations come to have confidence in such a tribunal, the urgent necessity for vast armaments would be diminished and in time the nations of the world would have a more equitable method of adjusting their differences.

Mr. Foster closed his address with an appeal for the suppression of violence and bloodshed and the establishment of courts and laws for the adjustment of disputes and the determination of private rights. Three powerful influences, he said, were to-day arrayed against war—commerce, democracy and the sentiment of justice. The present manifestation of a martial spirit there is a sober sentiment of justice and right, and the slow but steady evolution of international law, which is a standard of duty, which is an augury of the eventual triumph of reason and the reign of peace.

The commencement exercises of the Yale Medical School was delivered by Prof. William T. Sedgwick, professor of biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was on "The Call to Public Men."

Prizes were announced to-night as follows: The medical department, Campbell gold medal, John P. O'Brien, Meriden; Reese prize, Percy B. Chandler, Meriden; Honorable mention, George C. Kinne, Yonkers, N. Y.

Degree of doctor of medicine cum laude, Percy B. Chandler, Meriden, N. J.; Hugh F. Keating, Wallingford, Conn.; Clifford C. Nevins, Edgartown, Mass.; Ira H. Boyce, Stonington, Conn.; John P. O'Brien, Meriden, Conn.

MURDERED POLICEMAN FUND.

Widow of Secher demands the \$24,000 as Against Secher's Aunt—Dispute in Court. The \$24,000 fund raised by charitable contributions for distribution among the "near relatives" of Policemen George M. Secher and Alfred A. Secher, who were murdered by a crazy negro in April, 1907, in Washington Square, has raised a controversy which the Supreme Court has been asked to determine.

Mrs. Edna Secher of 43 Perry street, an aunt of Secher, asserts that she is his only relative. Secher left a wife and infant. Inspector Walsh has been in charge of the \$24,000 and has put it in savings banks, where it has been drawing interest.

Mrs. Secher claims that she is not a sufficiently "near" relative to come within the intentions of those contributing to the fund and that therefore she, as Secher's widow, should, with the child, come in for the entire fund. Mrs. Secher on the other hand asserts that as she brought Secher up to manhood, taking him as an orphan boy, and as later he was sole support of his mother, she is as "near" relative as a wife or mother could be under the circumstances.

Inspector Walsh declined to pass upon the disputed matter yesterday. Mrs. Secher through her attorney asked Justice Greenbaum to decide the points involved. Justice Greenbaum, heard both sides and reserved decision.

RACETRACK 'CASES GO OVER.

Argument on Injunction on Wednesday; Habeas Hearing on Thursday.

The hearings on the racing law court proceedings in the Supreme Court were adjourned yesterday on the application of counsel. Corporation Counsel Pendleton, for Police Commissioner Bingham, asked an adjournment until Wednesday of the argument on the motion to continue Justice Secher's injunction, reserving the police from interfering with "the orderly collection of persons on the Sheepshead Bay track. The injunction was obtained on Saturday by the Coney Island Amusement Club. Justice Blanchard, before whom the motion to continue the injunction came on for argument, granted the desired delay. Justice Blatchford adjourned until Thursday the argument on the habeas corpus issued in behalf of Melville Collins, the bookmaker who was arrested to take a verbal hearing by the Coney Island Amusement Club. Justice Blanchard, before whom the motion to continue the injunction came on for argument, granted the desired delay. Justice Blatchford adjourned until Thursday the argument on the habeas corpus issued in behalf of Melville Collins, the bookmaker who was arrested to take a verbal hearing by the Coney Island Amusement Club.

ROAD MUST PAY MILLIONS.

Damage Judgments Go With Merger, St. Louis Court Rules.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—In a test case to-day Circuit Judge Reynolds decided that the United Railways Company, now operating on the street cars of St. Louis and the Missouri suburbs, is responsible for judgments for damages amounting to \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, which were obtained against the St. Louis Transit Company before the latter was merged with the former.

Judge Reynolds' decision was in the case of David Barrie, The United Railways Company, controlled by the Federal Trust Company, holding company for all St. Louis public utilities, contended that under the terms of the agreement which gave it the management of the street cars, it was not liable for the transit company's debts.

FIFTEEN DEATH PROTESTATIONS.

Reported cases of heat prostration were fifteen cases of heat prostration were reported by the police in Manhattan and Brooklyn yesterday.

THE TEN NEW DESTROYERS.

They Will Be 200 Feet Long and Equipped With Oil Burning Engines.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Oil burning engines will be installed in the ten torpedo boat destroyers to be built in accordance with authority of the naval appropriation act passed at the late session of Congress. Specifications for the new destroyers are now being prepared and they will be issued by the Navy Department in a few days.

The destroyers will be of 700 tons displacement and will have a contract speed of 28 knots. They will cost more than \$800,000 apiece and will be built by contract, but not more than three will be constructed by one company.

The destroyers will be 200 feet long, 26 feet beam and eight feet draught. They have been designed for seaworthiness, large steaming radius and a reasonably high speed under usual weather conditions.

In designing the vessels the Navy Department has insisted on an abnormally high speed in order that these vessels may have better sea-going qualities and may attain a higher average speed in fairly rough weather.

Five such destroyers equipped with turbine engines are now being built for the navy. When constructed the proposed oil burning torpedo boat destroyers will be the first vessels of their type in the American navy and they will be subjected to a thorough test to determine whether or not such fuel may be utilized in larger vessels.

SHOOTS HIS BOWERY WIFE.

In Paddy Mullins' Whore, Beat a Jersey Home for Her.

A Bowery girl, Mrs. Julia Pearlsall, was shot twice last night by her husband Frank Pearlsall, who works in an ice plant at Inwood, L. I., in the back room of Paddy Mullins' saloon at 6 Mott street. One bullet entered the woman's arm and the second her right lung. She is expected to recover.

Pearlsall is 38 years old; his wife 23. According to his story he met Julia Hanlon on the Bowery last January. She was down and out, he says, shabby and with no money. He bought clothes for her, put her on her feet and believing that he could "make a woman out of her" married her and got together a home at 109 First street, Jersey City.

They lived in their home until a few weeks ago, when Julia Pearlsall returned to Paddy Mullins' saloon. On Sunday night she promised to do so.

Pearlsall got home from work yesterday and found that she was not there. He bought a revolver and went to Paddy Mullins'. His wife was sitting at a table in Mullins' saloon, a big, muscular man, sat down opposite her and under cover of Johnny Franklin's song and dance gave her another chance. She laughed at him.

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MAN WHO GAVE US BANANAS

CAPT. LORENZO D. BAKER, JUST DEAD, BUILT UP THE TRADE.

He Was a Yankee Skipper Who Woke Up Jamaica to the Possibilities of Fruit Growing 97 Years Ago—Business He Started Grew Into the United Fruit Co.

Capt. Lorenzo D. Baker, who died in the Parker House, Boston, Sunday, was the man who brought bananas to young America. Capt. Baker always said that the sale of bananas went up in school vacation times, and Capt. Baker knew, for he was head of the only trust that caters directly to the country's little citizens.

Of course bananas were sold from the apple woman's stand even while Capt. Baker was a boy before the mast of his father's whaler, but that was a different matter, and little folk who lived out in Chicago or up in some of the little Wisconsin towns off the railroads knew bananas only as some of the youngsters now know alligator pears—as something golden and beautiful which costs loads of money.

Once Capt. Baker went to carry codfish in the hold of his schooner, for he was from New England; but from the day that he started to carry bananas up from Jamaica, present day fathers and mothers who are only today then began to reap the benefits of a modern civilization.

Lorenzo Dow Baker was born up in the Cape Cod country 68 years ago. His father was skipper and owner of a whaler, and at 10 years of age the boy went out on his father's ship to learn the rough lesson of the seas. Like most of the old Cape Cod boys this youngster learned his lesson well and at 21 he was fit to be master of a vessel.

His father gave him an education and his blessing, and with an endowment Lorenzo Baker started out to win his way. He thought then that the best thing that could come to him, as he often told his friends later, was to be owner of "a good, fine ship" and to sail where he wished for profit and excitement. One of the earliest voyages he made was to the month of the Orinoco on contract for an English firm of traders.

On his return from South America Capt. Baker put his little 100-ton schooner in to Port Morant, Jamaica. He bought a cargo of coconuts, coffee and pimento to take back home with him, and as an afterthought and more or less on impulse he piled the forward deck high with bunches of green bananas picked by the natives from the trees that grew wild about the port. The bananas had not been baked, and he took them back to New York.

At that time the fortunes of the English province on the southern island were at their lowest ebb. Because of the war with Spain the island's chief product, on the free list most of the plantations had gone to ruin and the few white men who remained on the island were struggling to keep their heads above water. The application for the reversionary mortgage of all of the rich lands had descended to them. Capt. Baker woke them up—this much even the Englishmen of the present day in Jamaica hasten to admit.

The second trip Capt. Baker made to the island—and that was thirty-seven years ago—was to see the island's chief product, on the free list most of the plantations had gone to ruin and the few white men who remained on the island were struggling to keep their heads above water. The application for the reversionary mortgage of all of the rich lands had descended to them. Capt. Baker woke them up—this much even the Englishmen of the present day in Jamaica hasten to admit.

He took back something more than 1,000 stems on that trip, purchasing them from the natives at about 25 cents a stem. They were sold in New York at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.25. It needed no skipper from Cape Cod to discover that there was profit in that transaction.

Thence on for nine years Capt. Baker made four or five trips a year to and from Port Antonio and New York and Boston. He took down with him a few barrels of sugar and a few barrels of rum, and the cargoes of wild fruit he brought back with him represented pure gain.

When the Atlantic cable was laid, Capt. Baker was extended to take in Jamaica port Capt. Baker succeeded in getting himself appointed Jamaica agent for the steamship company. Then, with the choice of cargo space on each outgoing steamer undisputed, the Yankee who had discovered the banana for Jamaica began to make his money.

He had been known before. So successful was he that in 1885 he organized the Boston Fruit Company, of which he was vice president and president of the company. He had been known before. So successful was he that in 1885 he organized the Boston Fruit Company, of which he was vice president and president of the company.

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campaign and later went with the army to Cuba. He went into the civil war as an assistant surgeon, and he was decorated for his services during a yellow fever epidemic at New Orleans. Since his retirement he has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

Funeral services for Dr. James W. Purdy, who had been in practice on the Park Slope, Brooklyn, for nearly thirty years, were held last evening at his late home, 379 Third street. He was born in New York city seventy-seven years ago and was a graduate of the Medical College of the City of New York. He served in the civil war as surgeon of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers and was a member of the United States Army.

William Huestis, 78 years old, one of the oldest residents of the city, died yesterday morning at the home of his son-in-law, William Fowler. Mr. Huestis was born in White Plains and was the oldest member of the United States Army. He was an active Republican and held the office of Assessor for twenty-five years. He leaves a widow, two daughters and one son.

John Wright, a real estate dealer, died on Sunday at his home on Prospect street, New York City, at the age of seventy. He was the oldest son of the late Gen. W. H. Wright, who was President of the Hudson County, N. J., in the 1850s. Mr. Wright served in the United States Army during the Civil War and was a member of the United States Post, G. A. R. He never married.

Frederick E. Blunt, who for several years represented the Maryland Casualty Company in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the home of his wife, Mrs. Blunt, in the city. He was a member of the United States Army and served in the Civil War. He was a member of the United States Post, G. A. R. He never married.

Frank H. Major, who died on Sunday at his home on the Park Slope, Brooklyn, for nearly thirty years, were held last evening at his late home, 379 Third street. He was born in New York city seventy-seven years ago and was a graduate of the Medical College of the City of New York. He served in the civil war as surgeon of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers and was a member of the United States Army.

At 6:30 o'clock this morning the Brown army began with desperate energy to entrench itself. The Twenty-third Regiment laid aside its rifles and took up picks and shovels. Under a broiling hot sun they worked for two hours digging trenches and constructing rifle and gun pits. It is quite certain that no volunteer troops ever labored so hard before as the Brown army did on this morning. The trenches were deep enough to conceal the riflemen from the Blue advance, and the riflemen were protected by the trenches. The trenches were deep enough to conceal the riflemen from the Blue advance, and the riflemen were protected by the trenches.

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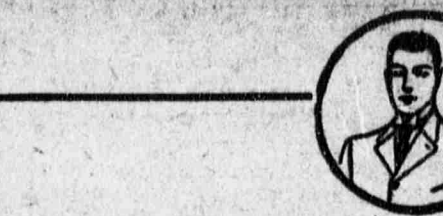
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Cool and Correct

When the mercury struggles to the top of the tube and Old Sol pours down his hot rays upon you—you will feel cool in one of our light-weight suits at twenty-five dollars. We've sacrificed nothing but weight in them.

A new series at this price—\$25—tropical worsteds, serges, flannels and cassimeres in distinctive color combinations, including many browns, tans, olives, greens, grays and blues.

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ROOSEVELT'S NEW ARMY PLAN

Continued from First Page.

position about two miles from camp, between Black River and the Carthage and Philadelphia railroads, line. Under the plan, the First Battery of New York and a field hospital and ambulance company—1,200 men constituting the Brown army.

The commander of the Brown army and his second in command, Major Jervoy of the engineers, selected a strong defensive position on the crest of a ridge which blocked every approach to the Brown army. Since it was impossible on the right and left because of the Black River and a succession of deep ravines and gullies, the Brown army blew up the bridges over the Black River and there were no fords for the Blues to use.

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